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in connection with a classification based upon the degree of steadiness of different laborers in their employments.

The statements concerning the "professional casual laborer" are of considerable interest, and especially the conclusion that a man becomes a casual laborer when he acquires the casual state of mind. The extreme type of casual never seeks more than a day's work. One evil connected with casuals is that they are overpaid on part of their jobs and the conclusion is that so long as society makes it easy for a man to earn a living by casual labor we must expect a continuing crop of casuals.

The farm labor problem is described as including the farmer's labor problem and also the farm hand's problem. Each side must be considered. Types of farm labor demand, crop diversification and labor demand, and factors influencing labor demand are discussed at length. The essential peculiarity of farm labor demand is found in the vast extent of the country which makes uniform labor conditions impossible. Local peculiarities in some dozen different states are described. The placing of farm laborers is perhaps more difficult than that of any other kind of laborers but "Minnesota's experience in her wartime farm labor office," says the author, "demonstrated that intelligent farm labor placement can be done by an employment office." The farm laborer lives with his employer and for that reason the question is not merely one of wages and hours.

The book is an authoritative and constructive study of an important question; and its essential merit lies in the fact that it is based on experience. The general aspects of the question, however, are not neglected and the bibliography and references show that the subject has been studied as a whole.

GEORGE M. JANES.

Washington and Jefferson College.

NEW BOOKS

- BAKER, R. S. *The new industrial unrest: reasons and remedies.* (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 1920. Pp. 231. \$2.)
- BEARD, M. *A short history of the American labor movement.* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. 1920. Pp. 174.)
- BLOOMFIELD, D. *Problems of labor. Selected articles.* (New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920. Pp. 436. \$1.80.)
- Reprinted articles arranged under general headings: Causes of

friction and unrest; Cost of living; Methods of compensation; Hours of work; Tenure of employment; Trade unionism; Labor disputes and adjustments; Limitation of output; Industrial insurance; Housing; Methods of promoting industrial peace; Occupational hygiene; and Women in industry. Extracts are taken from recent literature.

COLE, G. D. H. *Labour in the commonwealth*. (New York: Huebsch, 1919. Pp. 223. \$1.50.)

The entire discussion is based upon the assumption that the present order functions primarily in behalf of the privileged few and does not conduce to the freedom and well-being of the entire commonwealth. Beginning with an emphatic denial of the validity of the commodity theory of labor and a plea for the humanity concept, the author assails the whole range of educational, political, and economic institutions on the grounds that they give to only a few persons the opportunity for the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizenship and abandon the majority to industrial subordination.

Of particular interest is Professor Cole's analysis of the state. He avoids very carefully the mistake which is so often made of confusing the state and the commonwealth as a single entity. To him the commonwealth is the all-inclusive association of citizens, while the state is merely the political machinery through which the common will is expressed. The author's paraphrase that the state exists for the commonwealth and not the commonwealth for the state is very opportune in these days of social reconstruction. There is a great deal of truth in his conclusion that the modern state is primarily the political expression of the economic power of the dominant economic class. He might have added, however, that this is as true of proletarian Russia as it is of bourgeois commonwealths.

Since the fundamental power in any commonwealth is economic, the author is convinced that complete emancipation for the working class is possible only through the conquest of economic power. Here, however, he does not share the conviction of the industrial unionists and the communists that the political state will be unnecessary under socialism. He believes that the political state is always necessary to perform the non-economic functions of the commonwealth, while there must be industrial organizations, such as national guilds, to perform the economic functions. Joint agreements between these two "parliaments" will be sufficient to safeguard the interests of citizens as consumers and producers. This will be recognized as the ideal of guild socialism, which the author sponsors. To achieve this ideal the guild socialists seek to democratize the present political state, and to organize the workers into industrial unions for the final conquest of economic power.

GORDON S. WATKINS.

CROWTHER, S. *Why men strike*. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 1920. Pp. viii, 232. \$1.75.)

FELD, R. C. *Humanizing industry*. (New York: Dutton. 1920.)

FOSTER, W. Z. *The great steel strike*. (New York: Huebsch. 1920. \$1.)

GLEASON, A. *What the workers want. A study of British labor*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. 1920. Pp. vii, 518.)

GOEMIG, F. *Das Arbeitsrecht des neuen Deutschland. I. Die Rechte des Arbeiters im neuen Deutschland*. Second edition, enlarged. (Bonn: Carl Georgi. 1920. Pp. 142.)

HARTMANN, G. *Die Stellung der Arbeiterschaft im neuen Deutschland*. (Munich: Hiller. 1919.)

HECHT, J. S. *The real wealth of nations*. (London & Sydney: George G. Harrap & Co. 1920. Pp. 352. 15s.)

HOWARD, E. D., compiler. *The Hart Schaffner & Marx labor agreement*. (Chicago: Hart, Schaffner & Marx. 1920. Pp. 97.)

Gives the agreements and rules under which this firm works.

HOWARD, H. F. *Capital against labor; or, the next war*. (Rochester, N. Y.: Author. Pp. 41. \$1.)

HUTCHINSON, E. J. *Women's wages. A study of the wages of industrial women and measures suggested to increase them*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. 89, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1919. Pp. 179. \$1.50.)

The subtitle of this book raises an interesting point in nomenclature. Should the term "industrial women" be allowed to come into use without some discussion of its meaning? The corresponding term "industrial men" does not seem to be used; and if the term "industrial workers" is the approved method of describing men in corresponding occupations, might not the term "industrial women workers" be preferable to the one employed, if some escape from the old-fashioned "women in industry" is sought?

The first chapter of the volume presents a valuable analysis of the data relating to women's wages collected in a series of official statistical inquiries made in the pre-war period, 1905-1914. Data are brought together from the *Census of Manufactures, 1905*, the reports on the *Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners*, the reports of the New York Factory Investigating Commission, and from various state departments of labor statistics and minimum wage commissions. Following the analysis of wage statistics and of the relation between wages and the cost of living, Dr. Hutchinson discusses the factors affecting women's wages and the most important means of counteracting the evil of low wages, the minimum wage, trade unionism, and vocational education.

The postponement of the publication of this useful and labor-

iously prepared study makes the data seem curiously obsolete. The picture of women's work and wages in the old pre-war period at first sight appears strangely unreal and out of date. Moreover the author writes as if her discussion were still in line with present-day developments. It is said, for example, in referring to the British Trade Boards act of 1909: "In 1913 four additional trades were brought under the act and the Board of Trade has taken steps to extend it further" (p. 78). As a matter of fact not the Board of Trade but the Ministry of Labor has administered the act for the past three years, and the important new Trade Boards act of 1918 had already a few months ago brought some fifteen additional trades under the act. An account of minimum wage legislation and its effects which ignores the important act of 1918 and the various other extensions of the principle of the state regulation of wages during the war is necessarily incomplete.

EDITH ABBOTT.

LEHMKUHL, J. *Rational Arbeidsledelse*. (Bergen: John Griegs Forlag. 1920. Pp. 88.)

LEWISOHN, S. A. *Address on the relation of the engineer to the human factor in industry*. (Boston: Harvard Liberal Club. 1920. Pp. 4.)

PARKER, C. H. *The casual laborer and other essays*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, & Howe. 1920. Pp. 199.)

Students of current economic thought will be grateful for this collection of Professor Parker's papers, unfortunately too few in number. The first paper, Toward Understanding Labor Unrest, written early in 1917, has never been previously published; the second, The Casual Laborer, appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* in 1915, the third, on The I. W. W., in the *Atlantic* in 1917; and the fourth, Motives in Economic Life, in the *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW SUPPLEMENT*, vol. VIII (March, 1918).

RYAN, J. A. *A living wage. Its ethical and economic aspects*. Revised and abridged edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. 182. \$2.)

Revision and abridgment of book first published in 1906.

SCHÄTZEL, W. *Internationale Arbeiterwanderungen*. (Berlin: Friederichsen & Co. 1919. Pp. 56.)

WILLIAMS, R. *The new labour outlook*. New era series, vol. V. (London: Leonard Parsons. 1920.)

Accident prevention in industry. A selected bibliography. (Detroit: Public Library. 1920. Pp. 6.)

American employers' profit-sharing plans. (New York: National Civic Federation. 1920.)

The code of labor laws in soviet Russia. (New York: Soviet Russia, 110 West 40th St. 10c.)

- Compendium of awards in force December 31, 1919. Adult time workers.* New South Wales Industrial Gazette, vol. XVII, no. 2, special supplement. (Sydney: Dept. Labour & Industry. 1920. Pp. 603.)
- Conditions of women's labor in Louisiana.* (New Orleans: Council of National Defense. 1920.)
- Industrial manual.* (Bridgeport, Conn.: Bridgeport Brass Co. 1920. Pp. 151.)
- International labor conventions and recommendations.* (New York: Am. Assoc. for Intern. Conciliation. 1920. Pp. 50.)
- Labor relations in Cleveland.* (Cleveland, O.: Chamber of Commerce. 1920. Pp. 6.)
- Ninth annual report on labour organization in Canada for calendar year 1919.* (Ottawa: Dept. Labour. 1920. Pp. 299.)
- Proceedings of the fourth industrial safety congress of New York state, Syracuse, December, 1919.* (Albany: Bureau of Statistics and Information. 1920. Pp. 242.)
- Report with an historical review of the operations of the Department of Labour and Industry of New South Wales during the year 1918.* (Sydney: New South Wales. 1920. Pp. 1306.)
- Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the present conditions in Ireland.* (London: Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Sq. 1920. Pp. 12. 2d.)
- Report on industrial relations.* (New York: Merchants Assoc. 1919. Pp. 11.)
- Women's wages today: one reason for a legal minimum in New York state.* (New York: Consumers' League. 1920. Pp. 12.)
- The work of the labor division of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* (Akron, O.: Goodyear Co. 1920. Pp. 97.)
- An exceptionally clear and interesting statement of activities to promote welfare in an industrial plant.

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

NEW BOOKS

- CHRISTEN, T. *Ordnung und Gesundheit des Schweizer Geldwesens.* (Berne: Union Suisse pour la Terre et l'Argent Libres. 1919.)
- VON BRAUN, E., JR. *Wiedereinführung der Goldwährung.* (Berlin: Parey. 1920. Pp. 16.)
- FISHER, E. D. *Loans; a study for banker and borrower.* (Detroit: Bank of Detroit. 1920. Pp. 19.)
- GARRETT, P. W. *Government control over prices.* (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1920. Pp. 834.)